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Attorney at Law. ST. CLAHISVILLE, OHIO.

on North side of Main street, a few door Overex on North side of Main street, a few doors out of Marietta street.

Agent to collect claims against the Government for Bounty, tisck Pay, &c.

R. H. COCHRAN.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO. Orwice In the Court House, S. W. room up stairs. J. W. SHANNON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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D. D. T. COWEN ATTORNEY AT LAW. ST. CLAIRSVILLE, ORIO. OFFICE on North side of Main street, a few door for

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ST. CLAIRSVILLE, O. OPPICIS Mesonic Hall Building, a few doors East of the Court House.

Special attention given to the collection of claims the Coart House.

Special attention given to the collection of claims
against the Government for Bounty, there Pay Pausious
Fay for Houses or other property lost in the service. Re.

Dr. John H. Thompson. ST.CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO. OFFICE up-stairs over Trail's Store-entrance 2nd door.

DR. HENRY WEST HAS resumed the practice of Medicine and Surgery Residence East and of Jown. Office at Drug Stor.

Dr. John Alexander, St. Clairsville, Ohio, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE in the Seminary property, Westend of 1980.

Dr. W. H. Dunham, H AVING formed a partnership with Dr. Win. Eatep tunders his professional services to the citizens of Regensaces - Drs. Wm. Fatep, H. West, J. Campbell, X. H. Hewetton

DR. J. W. FISHER, of the brakeman. DEATIST. ST. CHAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

OFFICE and residence on South side Main street, in building formerly known as "Union House."

LEWIS HOUSE, ST. CLAIRSVILLE, ORIO.

WM. P. FRASIER, PROPERTOR. THIS HOUSE lately changed Pr printers has been renovated and refused, and now affords superior communications. commodations.

Ournibuses leave the House daily for Wheeling at 74

M and 3 r. N. Cambridge and intermediate points
at 104 A. M. Morristown Huck at 55 r. M. Hack for
Cadiz on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings,
at 74 A. M.

NATIONAL HOTEL, BRIDGEPORT, OHIO.

WM. H. ROBINSON has again taken charge of this well known and nopular House, and will be selad to see his old friends and customers.

Bills reasonable.

april9-66 THE SHERMAN HOUSE

HUCH MCNEELY, Proprietor. Adjoining the Bank Block, opposite the

THE Proprietor respectfully amounces that he had fitted up anew and has opened a House, for the accommodation of the travelling public, and that he will appare to pains to caler to the wants of those who may favor him with their custom. [Sept. 21, 365.]

JOSEPH T. HANES, MARBLE WORKER, Martin's Ferry, Ohio.

MONUMENTS, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones
Barial Vaults and Fencing for Cometery Lots excented in the best style. FIRST NATIONAL BANK

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These Machines aroundoubledly the very best in une
MACHINE TWIST, THREAD, SPOOL COTTON

Belmont Chronicle.

Established in 1813.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO, OCT. 11, 1866.

New Series-Vol. 6, No. 37.

Belmont Chronicle

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, O.: Thursday, Oct. 11, 1866.

Oss of the mottoes displayed at Pittsburgh was as follows: "There can be no lasting peace while the flag of the Union cannot wave unmolested over the graves of our fallen comrades." Every veteran in the land cannot but appreciate the force of the inscription. They have come up from amid the din and smoke of many battles, and many Attorney at Law & Notary Public a comrade has fallen by rebel hands and found a grave in rebel soil. To day, sanctioned by the declarations of Andrew Johnson, the spirit of the rebellion is so fostered that, in many quarters, the privilege is denied to hoist the "old flag," or if displayed, it is hooted and hissed. Let every veteran think of this, every soldier who, through the long march and severe contest, fought | the country, which has triumphed in Maine | for the redemption of Southern soil to the dominion of the General Government. Shall they find at last that their old companions, who sleep so far away from the homes they knew, are still unprotected by the Stars and Stripes, in defense of which they fell? -

> THAT'S THE DOCTRINE. - The Louisville Courier urges the President no longer to recognize "the present piece of a Congress" until it admits the Southern members—to protect himself by denying its legitimacy and authority, and resisting its arbitrary and illegal enactments," We hope to learn efore long that the President has taken up with this idea. There is no use in temporizing with such men as the Radicals, who have no more conception of the binding force of constitutional obligations than a blind man has of colors. They repudiate every duty they owe to the Southern people as joint owners of the Union, and speak of us and our States as if we belonged to them. It is no slander to say that the Radicals have lost all sense of honor as between man and man in their insane hatred of the Southern people. If they treat one another at home as they propose to treat us. it must be a delightful country to live in—equal to Central Africa.—[Richmend Dispatch.

Though Mr. Johnson has directly encouraged this kind of talk, by describing Congress as "a body hanging on the verge of the Government," and to "let I dare not wait upon I would."

faced candidate for Governor talked familiarly and condescendingly with a restoration received three votes besides his brakeman, while ou his stumping tour in the Western part of the State. It toward the peace and prosperity which is natural that any man, on such a spring from justice and equality of rights: is natural that any man, on such a fearful down-grade, should think much

THE Pittsbugh Post (Democratic) said of the "boys in blue" at Pitts burgh on Tuesday night, "One would be apt to mistake it for the Army of Bummers."

Democratic way of "honoring our upon the heroism and intelligence of the shall ask your attention to one point.

brave defenders"

heroism and Mr. Clymer, the loyal black man and the loyal white brave defenders."

Anecdate of Gen. John A. Logan. The Washington correspondent of the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat relates the fellowing anecdote by way of illustrating the passionate character of President John-

It will be remembered that some time since—a week before the adjeurnment of Congress—Gen. Logsn made a speech here in conjunction with Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, which was quite remarkable for his vigorous denunciation of the President. The I linois General held an interview with Mr. Johnson a few days before. The following good thing has crept out, and is verified by an intimate friend of the General's:

Logan's object in the interview was to asfeelings toward his policy. Logan was per-sonally very friendly to Andy. The latter insisted, however, that the people accepted and would sustain his views. The General assumed that in the West and Northwest he very reverse was the case; that there the people were determined on their own views, which were in general those of Congress, and would see that they were carried out, cost what it might.
'But they shall sustain me by God!-

They must accept my policy," was the insolently arrogant reply.
"Well, Mr. President," retorted the General, "they will not allow your policy to be

carried out, even though to prevent it they have to hang you and Jefferson Davis on the same tree. They cannot be driven and I suggest. Mr. President, you had better of try any such thing."
Logan left the White House immediate ly, and ever since has been doing immense ervice in arousing the people to a realization of the dangerous crisis on whose verge

Rust is ruining the potato crop in Graf-ton County, N. H., and in the Northern part of Merrimac County it will be nearly destroyed by the ravages of worms. Now is THE TIME for our campaign sub-scribers to runew their subscriptions?

Party Leaders.

[From Harper's Weekly.]
My. Seward, in his speech at Ningara, or at some other point in Western New York, said that the party to which he lately belonged was sure to be defeated because it had no leader. He predicted its defeat by sixty days—we mean, by forty thousand majority—and asked to be considered no prophet if the event showed him to be mistaken. The New York Times reasons differently from Mr. Seword. It thinks we are to be heaten, not because we have no leader, but because we have such bad ones. advocate a very impracticable policy; but

and will go on triumphing in every State, Greeley, or of Gov. Hamilton, or of Parson Brownlow, or of Gen. Butler; it is the policy of the intelligent common sense of the American people. The gentlemen we have named follow that policy, they do not direct it. They all belong to the Union

You have betrayed the great Union party party because their purpose is the sametaining that result. But they speak with no other authority or influence than lies in the more or less good seuse of their suggestions. Mr Thaddeus Stevens, for instance, is a high protectionist, and he advocates general confiscation. But the Union party is not a tariff party, and does not see he wisdom of confiscation. Mr. Greeley, again, favors protection, but is opposed to confiscation. Mr. Sumner is silent upon protection, and urges impartial attfrage as a condition of restoration. Gen. Hamilton agrees with Mr Sumner in his condition. but is probably a strong free-trader. All these goutlemen undenbiedly favor impar-tial suffrage in some form as the chief condirion of restoration; but the party with which they act has nowhere authoritatively declared for that specific measure, and they have yielded their judgment to that of the

vetoing its acts on the pretense of their unconstitutionality, there is little danger that he will attempt to carry out his policy to its logical extreme. That he would gladly do as the Rebels wish, we can believe; but he is wise enough work of Mr. Stevens, but he bitterly and to "let I dare not wait upon I would." openly regretted it. Not a single imporo "let I dare not wait upon I would."

tant measure, except the appointment of the Committee, proposed by Mr. Stevens that adorned our history, heard your voice the Committee, proposed by the House. It honored his words. They took you to their hearts and profound conviction, his Roman firmness, gave you their confidence. Where are you cheered by the assurance that their his noble fidelity to equal rights, but it did to day? Who are your associates and ad not fallow him. So with Mr. Summer in visers? What promise made ever the dead gentlemanly, liandsome, pleasant not fallow him. So with Mr. Sumner in the Senate. His proposition to require im parrial suffrage as a precedent condition of

that of their opponents to the dominance of that spirit of caste and batred of race and class which will forever embroil the country Of the first tendency the men of whom we have spoken are representatives; of the sec-ond. Vallandigham, Fernande Wood, John T. Hoffman, Horatio Seymour, and He ster Clymer are equally representatives. These last opposed the war, perplexed the administration, urged at Chicago surrender to the rebellion, and supported General McClellan upon that platform. The others sustained How do the soldier boys like that the war to the glorious and, in full reliance with their friends and supporters, who were the Peace Copperheads of the war, now in sist that the States which rebelled shall im their friends act heartily with the party which demands that loyal States shall not have lost their equality in representation because they were loyal. They are high pri-vates in the Union ranks, which support

Andy's Catechism. Question. - Who was the first man?

Answer. — Androw Johnson. Q. — How many are there of him? A. — Three. Q -Can you name them? A. -I. me and my policy -What agents are employed in

king known his will to man? A. -Treasury agents. Q .- Do you believe in the existence

my policy? Q. - Upon what grounds do you base your A -New Orleans burial grounds. Right. -The class may take their seats

with the elect.

-The first case of cholera at Washington occurred on the 2d inst. -Oil has been discovered in the gard of the Terre Haute House, at Terre Haute,

Indiana. -A Lockport, N. Y., druggist was fined eight bundred dollars for incorrectly preparing a prescription. -Baltimore is shortly to have a new and

very large hotel. The cholers has broken out; with terrible violence at Shelbyville, Tenn. Capt. Edward Frierson, the Postmaster, and other leading citizens have died. When the cholers was in this cuntry in 1849, Shelbyville was almost depopulated by the scourge.

A SCATHING LETTER.

Resignation of Hon. Isaac N. Arnold. Auditor of the Post Office Department.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1866. SIR: I bereby resign the office of Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office De-

Three days before his assassination, the position was tendered to me by President Lincoln to facilitate the preparation of a record of his Administration and the overthrow of slavery in the Republic, which I then heped he would live to consummate. When I accepted the commission from you, which death prevented him from issuing. I The Evening Post also utterly repudiates certain persons as leaders of the Union party, and loudly calls upon the Tribune to declare whether it acknowledges Mr. Thaddeus Stevens as a leader. Now if what is called leadership were an essential element of success in this canvass we should like to ask all these authorities what they think of the prospects of a party of which Mr. Andrew Johnson is leader? Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, Mr. Sumner, Gen. Butler, and Gov. Brownlow may be very unwise men and advocate a very impracticable policy; but ministration illustrious to all time.

a more utterly unwise and desperate gontleman than the President?

As a metter of fret there is no lender of
the great popular Union party which sustains the Amendment, and there is need of
none. The policy which is supported by
the sound, humane, patriotic judgment of
the country which ninistration illustrious to all time.
I will do you the justice to say that I be blackest of all crimes and will surely be punand Vermont by overwhelming majorities, ished." and that "when the question of exereising mercy comes before me it will be considered calmly—judicially, for we must and will secure the just and reasonable restoration of the Union, is not the policy of Mr. Stevens, or of Mr. Sumner, or of Mr. individual is cruelty to the State"—if at that time your future course could have been

pamely, equal rights among American citizens. They all plainly and strongly express the office of Vice-President. You have described to the company of the company of the company of the office of Vice-President. You have described the company of t which elected Abraham Lincoln, which, as cordial communion with those who sought the everthrow of the Republic; of those who for four long years made war upon our flag, and who crowned their long catalogue of crimes by the murder which placed you in the Executive chair.

You are to-day persecuting and denounc-ing as traitors the life-long triends of Abraham Lincoln; those upon whom his creat arm leaned for support in the hour of supreme peril for the Union; you are denouncing and persecuting those friends of Mr. Lincoln for no offense but fidelity to the principles and party which you have de-

You have chosen as your friends and coun-sellors from the lately rebellious States not

edy of Lincoln have you kept? pledge, then uttered, have you not broken? Sir, you are wielding immeose power and patronage; but I tell you, not in anger, but in deepest sorrow, there are few names other than that of the rebel chief, as yet in Fortress Monroe, as odious among men, and so popular among traitors, as that of Andrew Johnson. With fidelity, you would to day have been the first of Ameriean statesmen. With fidelity on your part, all the departments of the government, and peace and security throughout the Repub-lic. With fidelity, it was yours to have saved the country. God and the people will prevent your treachery from destroying

that of your illustrious predecessor; but I the loyal black man and the loyel white man of the South, Mr. Lincoln promised pro tection and security. He kept his promise. When rebel emissaries, such as you pardon mediately return to Congress with increased power, based upon a loyal population to which they refuse all share in representation. Mr. Stevens and Mr. Summer and their friends act heartily with the party which demands that loyal States shall not be a summer and their friends act heartily with the party which demands that loyal States shall not be a summer and the constant of the to be damned in time and sternity!"

How can you, Mr. President, occupy the Executive Mansion as the successor of Lin-coln? How could you visit his grave with the Constitutional Amendment as the condition of resteration, but they are not the directors of the policy of the party.

the bloody outrages of Memphis and New Orleans unpunished? Do you remember that Mr. Lincoln said "Neuroes, like other people, not upon motives? If they stake people, not upon motives? If they stake he seemed pleased with the arrangement, their lives for us, they must be prompted. This was about 11 o'clock." by the strongest motive—even the promise of freedom: and the promise being made, must be kept."

The nation promised the negro liberty and protection for beloing it to put down the rebellion. You have turned him over to his exasperated master, whom he helped to subdue. When did you punish a rebel for the murder of a loyal negro? The rebels are to-day your counsellors. They and the Copperheads constitute a large majority of those who call themselves your friends .-

They control your patronage. Believing you are to day exerting your Believing you are to day exerting your vast power in the interest of traitors, and that your policy should be everthrown at the ballot box; that the Republic, based on liberty and justice, may live, I retire from office, that I may freely and effectively aid in that overthrow. I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, &a...

ISAAC N. ABNOLD.

To ANDREW JOHNSON.
President of the United States.

-The Hon. Charles Sumner spoke at the Tremont Temple, Beston, last night. He severely reviewed the President's policy, and said that, as he had changed from Moses to Pharach, the same fate that overtook Pharach and the Egyptians must be

The New Orleans Massacre! Report of the Military

Commission! The Administration Responsible for the Crime!

The Massacre Planned by Supporters of Johnson's Policy. The Alarm Bell Rung as a Signal for General Attack.

Is All of Hays's Brigade Up?" "Not If it had Been, Not One Would Have Escaped!" Andrew Johnson's Defense of the Massacre Refuted by the Facts.

THREE-FOURTHS OF the PO-

LICE EX-REBEL SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1866. The following is the report of the Military Commission appointed to investigate the

causes of the late riots, as furnished to the War Department : SIR: The Board having maturely considered the evidence, would respectfully report

as follows : The immediate causes of this riot, which the Board are directed to investigate, are, in their opinion, to be found in the violent feelings of hostility toward the so-called Convention of 1864, which has for some time prevailed in the community, and which was finally, by the course of events. fanned

bloodshed, and massacre.

The Board do not consider themselves called upon to decide or discuss in any manner the question of the legal existence and powers of the Convention as such. Wheth- | to. er any attempt at official action on their part would have been recognized by the Courts as of any legal validity is a point admitting of grave doubt. This, however, was not the question under discussion between the civil and military authorities, the decision of oi it, and the Mayor is pleased to hear of it, which was, as it appears, pregnant of the Mayor Monroe swears that Gen Baird greatest of consequences to the State and to promised and agreed to am with him, on the Nation. That question was, who her the persons claiming to constitute such Con-

ion should be allowed to assemble? The Board will endeavor to state briefly and comprehensively, the action of the civil and military authorities upon this point, and will make a short comparison of testimeny thereon, with a view of deciding the cause. the persecuted, abused, faithful, heroic and fixing the responsibility for the non artifician man, but those whose hands are yet rival of United States troops in time to prestained with the blood of lovel men. In the vent the blood-hed which took place. The have yielded their judgment to that of the party.

Those who complain of the gentlemen we have named as leaders—the Ranning Post in protesting against them, the Times in depoint the hold which they have on the party—seem to forget the facts. Mr. Steparty—seem to forget the facts and statistical than the statistic force to the quarter in which the accomplishing against them the blood-steed which the blood flower in the blood-steed which the section of the guarty—seem to forget the facts. The local state of the day will then be considered in chromological order, the Board making the beconsidered in chromological order, the Board making the charge of the day will then be considered in chromological order, the Board making the charge of the day will then be considered in chromological order, the Board making the beconsidered in chromological order, the Board making the charge of the day will then be considered in chromological order, the Board making the charge of the day will then be considered in the section of the day will then be considered in chromological order, the Board making the charge of the day will then be considered in chromological order, the Board making the charge of the day will then be considered in chromological order, the Board m countability for crime will be found to rest.

In the excited state of public feeling be-fore described. Mayor Monroe applies by letter to Gen. Baird, to know if he can be allowed to disperse this alloged unlawful assembluby the arrest of its members by his most stupefied with grief over the murder police. Gen. Baird replies in effect, that it of the noblest, grandest character which is not for the Mayor to decide that these citizens are criminals, and that he will not per mir the arrest, but that if a rictous attack on the assembly be anticipated, which the police may be unable to quell or prevent. in that case, the whole of the military power will be turnished, if required, to assist in keening the peace. But Mayor Monroe makes no application for military aid Gen. Buird also states his objections to allowing the arrest by the sheriff, but promises to telegraph to Washington for instructions. He does so telegraph, and receives no an snoor. The other party telegraphs, and are answered that the military will be expected to sustain the Courts. This does not re-move Gen. Baird's objections to the arrest. It is agreed that the Sheriff shall not make the arrests, but that Gen. Baird shall in-dorso his objections on the warrant. and forward the whole case to Washington. far, nothing said of a riot, excent General Baird's offer of troops should one be antici-rated. Gen. Baird is unwilling to assume the attitude of protecting the assembly un-less called on by the civil authorities to aid

in preventing or suppressing a riot. Let us now compare the evidence as to when and by whom he was so called on. Lieut.-Gov. Voorbies says :

"I then mentioned to the General wheth er he would not have troops in the vicinity of the Mechanics' Institute that day, to pre vent any disturbance. This was the day of the riot. It must have been toward 10 o'clock when I made the request. General Baird seemed pleased with it, because coming from our side. He said he would do so with pleasure, and gave immediate orders. When I left. I stepped up to the Mayor's of fice to see if troops had been sent. I did not say what troops. I only asked for troops. When I made that statement to the Mayor.

Sec. also, Lieut. Gov. Voorhies's letter of July 30:

"After leaving you. I called upon the Mayor, who was pleased to bear of the cooperation he could have from the military department. Major-Gen. Baird says:

"Soon after 11 o'clock, the Lieutenant-Governor willed upon me. I told the Governor the dispositions I had made of the

troops. I said also that if I was not afraid my actions would be misinterpreted, and that it would be said that I was guarding the Convention, I would have been glad to have posted a few soldiers in the street.— Voorhies expressed pleasure, Gav. agreed to this with pleasure, and said that he would be glad to have them, and that he would see that my motives were not mis-interpreted. I then said I would send for a few companies. This was the first understanding between me and any one, and the first proposition made with regard to hav-ing troops present. Shortly after 2 o'clock. Mayor Monroe came in hurriedly to see me

"On Saturday previous to the Conven-tion. I called on Gen. Baird and gave him to understand I feared a difficulty provided there were not a few United States troops there were not a few United States traces sent there to preserve order. knowing full well there were a bad feeling existing between my police and the negroes and those who facored this Convention. It was previously agreed, before Saturday, between General Buird and myself, that a small force of troops would be sent to the Mechanics' Institute a relief on the Mechanics' in small detachment of troops. I teld him if such was the case, the Convention might as On the morning of the assembling, every ten minutes I sent a messeager to report to me whether the military had vet got there or not This was about 10 o'clock. To my surprise they continued to return and report that the military had not yet arrived as had been agreed upon between Gen. Buird and myself. I informed Gen. Buird on Friday and on Saturday that this Convention was to assemble at 12 o'clock on Menday, and it would be necessary to have them there previous to that hour; and he informed me that he would have a small detachment of white troops there on Monday morning, before the hour of 12 o'clock. Expecting they would come, I allowed no policemen to go there," etc.

Major-Gen. Baird says: The first communication I had was a letter from Mayor Monroe (on file). The next communication was on Saturday, the 28th, when Mayor Monroe called upon me. and introduced Lieut. Gov. Voorbies. No request whatever was made to me for troops at that interview."

This interview is minutely described by into the flame of an actual outbreak of riot. the General and Lieutenant Governor. Its object was to induce the General to allow tle arrest of the Convention. The subject of troops or apprehended riot was not alluded to. It will be observed that the only as sential difference between Lieut Governor Voorhies and Gen. Buird on this point is as to which first proposed on Morday the sending of troops. The agreement is made -Voorbies goes to the Mayor and tells him

Gen. Baird swears that he never to promised or agreed with him or any one except with Lieut. Gov. Voorhies on the morning of

Compare also the testimony of Mayor Monroe and Gen. Herron, in regard to the meeting in the Mayor's perfor, and the employment of police and military. See also the instructions of Chief of Po lice Adams, who details the instructions he received from the Mayor, and his orders to

succaring lies.

Let us now consider a little the further evidence bearing upon Gen. Buird's action

in regard to the troops. The civil authorities propose to disperse and arrest the Convention first, by the city rolice, next by the Sheriff's posse, and re quests the military not to interfere. Gen. Baird telegraphs at once for instructions.— He receives no answer. The civil authorities receive a dispatch, which they interpret to mean that Gen. Beird is not to prevent the arrests. Gen. Baird's objections are not removed, and it is agreed that the Conto Washington. So far, no application for But Gen. Baird thinks it prudent to have on that day water transportation is instant readiness to bring up the troops if required. Hed be, without the slightest request from the civil authorities or intimation that they -had he brought up the troops and station ed them around the building, the riot would have been prevented but this course would have been complained of as an un-called for usurpation, would have been construed into taking sides with the Convention, and

Gen. Baird's opinion. round not have received the approval of his superiors.

On the coorning of the riot Usp. Baird is under the impression, shared by thembers of this Commission, and known by them to have been prevalent that the hour of meeting was to be 6 P M. Mayor Monroe states that in his applications for treops he stated the bour of meeting to be 12 but the Commission have already given their reasons for discrediting this witness, and for believing that such alleged applications were never

At last, at some time between 10 and 12 en Monday moraing, Gov. Voorhies assents to, or Gan Buird proposes, the sending of troops. It is assented to, and now, for the first time Gen. Buird has the request or some tion of the civil power for the presence of his troops He does not wait for a formul requi troops He does not wait for a formal requisition nor does he ask why the LieutenantGovernor acts in the place of the Governor
He sends a messenger at once for troops, and
tells the Lieutenant Governor he will have
them in the strest an hour before the Convention met. He thinks that, if the Governor
noticed this remark, he must have seen that
there was an error about the time, as it was there was an error about the time, as it was then nearly 12 a clock From that time it cannot be denied that Gen Baird used every effort to hasten the arrival of troops who did not unfortunately, come up until the slaugh ter was over, and the riot had coased at

On a review of this evidence, the Board cannot but decide that no blame should be attached to Gen Baird for his action in the occording to Mr. Todd's evidence of parallel oremises. Under the impression that the ex Confederate soldiers, to open a smart fire. This was returned by such of the negrous quitted the harracks, and shortly before I2. —about ten or a dozen—as had resolvers, the General receives for the first time the and by the rest with brieft bats. This con-

Mayor Monroe came in hurriedly to see me He asked when the troops I spoke of bring ing up would arrive. I said that I expecting up would arrive. I said that I expection of the events on the day of the riets, that they ought to be in Canal-st by that very time. He then asked me, 'Will they be white troops? will they act along with the police.' I replied, that a part of them would be white troops—the First Intentry—and that I would use them to put down the riot, no matter who was concerned in it. At no time did he ask me for the use sistance of troops, with the exception of the pressions of the pressions of the community had become inflamed to the highest point against this so-called Convention, and the firing ensues, and the next thing, firing as they advance. Negroes in the discussion of the community had become inflamed to the highest point against this so-called Convention, and the firing ensues of the value of the simultaneous advance of the swilding, firing as they advance. Negroes in the document of the rections upon the building and some into the building, ways in the endeavor to escape or hide. A lull in the firing ensues, and the next thing, into the firing ensues, and the next thing into the firing ensues to drop docd or weaves a papic, and the negroes to drop docd or weaves a papic, and the negroes to drop docd or weaves a papic, and the negroes to drop docd or weaves a papic, and the negroes to the opinion to the building, and some into the building, and some into the building, the firing ensues of the values of the ways in the exception of the community had become inflamed to the highest the firing ensues.

request implied in these three interrogatoclearly to violence. The published charge of
Judge Abell to the Grand Jury; Mayor
Mayor Monroe says:

Monroe's declared intention to employ his police against the Consention, unless prevented by the military; the speeches made at the universal suffrage meeting of Friday night, and the exangerated reports thereof published in the pupirs—all these combined, in the opinion of the Beard, to produce a conviction among the large class always ready for violence, that this meeting might be consider ed as in the condition; or status of complete bard and myself, that a small force of outlowry, with no right to protection and fair game for the purchand the knife. With regard to the meeting on Friday sight, Baird informed me that he would there can be no doubt that it exercised a highly excaperating influence on the minds of the opponents of the Convention. Nogro suffrage was ope by alvocated violent speedes were made, in which 'Rehels' were denounced, and there can be no doubt that almost ill advised appeal was made by one speaker to the negroes to "come in their might" on the next Morday to the meeting of the Convention. In one respect, this meeting was certainly inceediary in its effect. It fired into absolute fury the smoldering weath of the clauses alluded to, against the Convention rarty, and, by bringing a procession of negroes to the EaB, gave an occasion and pretext for the contemplated and promodulated attack. As an indication of the intensity of feeling thus excited, may be mentioned the remarks of "ladies" advocating the immediate killing of the leaders, Dontie and Henderson, in

their houses. In regard to the expressions used by the speakers outside of the Hall, the evidence is conflicting. Mr. Tilton, who listened to the speakers from his baloony on the corner of the block opposite to that of which the Mechanics' Institute is the center, testifies to the most violent appeals to "fight for their votes; to come around to the Conven-tion; no cowards wanted; the atoms of the streets crying out for the bleed of Rebels." etc., etc. These expressions transsend even the reports published in the city papers, while on the other hand. Mr. Shelly, the New York reporter, who was present on the platform within a few foet of the speakers, hears nothing of the cell to the negroes to come armed, and gives a very different description of the speaches.

The B and are sompoiled to state that

Mr. Tilton's manner and appearance while giving evidence, indicated almost quintully his list ifiry to the highest degree of Bervous excitement; and, without implying any in-tentional falsification, the Board cannot but think that his confessed cendition of alarm and indignation at the time caused him to greatly distors the sense of the expressions which he caught. That his post tion was not such as to easile bim to judge of the specones in any connected sense, would seem probable from his ewn testimeny concerning the events of Monday, when, from the same balonny, he watched two speakers addressing the pegrees, and interred FROM THEIR GESTURES that they were exhorting them to disperse. Mr. Tiltou's feelings toward the Convention are stated with great frankness. He would not have done what the police did in protecting mem-Supposing Gen Baird and Mayor Mon-roe to be of equal credibility under outh the evidence of Lieutenant Governor Voorhies Gen. Herron and Chief of Police Adams, is sufficient to indicate on which side the false plified in this usso.

To return to the parration of events. It seems that, on the Saturday before, on in formal meeting of the Mayer, different members of the Ciry Council, the Chief of Police and some of the prominent merchapts, was held for the purpose of considering the situation, and deciding on a course of action—
To this meeting was invited ex-Gen. F. J. Herron, who was asked for his epinion. He replies that though politically appeared to that party, he would were he Mayor ailone the Convention to meet and send his whole not removed, and it is agreed that the Convention shall meet ununclested, and that on the Sheriff's warrant, Gen. Barel shall industry the Sheriff's warrant, Gen. Barel shall industry to Washington as proposed. This opinion meets with favor, except from one person. who thinks that the Convention should be troops, or desire for military assistance is hung; and Gen Herron leaves with the full made or hinted at by the civil authorities, impression that such course has been deel ded on -that the meeting will be protected by the police, and no violance occur. But, AT 12 O'CLOCK, STADAY NIGHT, THE NIGHT WATCHMEN ARE DRAWN OFF THEIR BRATS AND WELD AT THE VARIOUS STATIONS. IN were not amply competent to keep the peace. THE MORNING THE WHOLE UNIFORMED PO-LICE ARP SO MASSED AND DELD IN READI NESS, WHETHER BY GROERS OF WITEPOT ORDERS, SEARLY EVERY MAN IS ARMED. --FOR ITS PROTECTION, AS ADVISED BY GEN. HERRON; ON THE CONTRARY, THEY ARE SCREPULOUSLY KEPT PROM APPEABING ON THE STREETS THE MAYOR AS HE STATES RELYING ON HIS PROCLAMATION TO KEEP AWAY THE WHITER, AND ON THE TROOPS. WHICH AS UZ STATES GEN BARRO HAD PROMISED TO SEND. TO KHEP THE REGROES IN ORDER. HEF ABSTHE APPEARANCE OF THE POLICE MIGHT OVERAWL THE CONVEN

It was during this adjustment, that a procession of negroes with a drum and life, and a United States flag, approached the building. As might have been expected, in marching through the excited crowd that filled the streets, a collision occurred; the procession was insulted, and a shot or two fired-it would seem at the procession though there is conflicting evidence upon this point. But this disturbance is quickly over, a negro is arrested and taken away. -The procession in forms and marches on to, the building. On arriving in front, the street is nearly clear, the clowd of negroes previously there baving been addressed dry members of the Convention and advised to members of the Convention and arrived to disperse. There is, however, a crowd of whites and some pelice, near the error of Canal st. While the procession is standing there, it is insulted by a white boy who in turn is set upon by the blacks. He is recued by a policeman, who takes him in the direction of Canal Street. Bricks are thrown after them, and a shot fired, whether from the negroes or white crowd, cannot be decided as the evidence is conflicting. This is the signal for the white crowd, consisting. request or sanction of the civil authorities tinues for a few minutes, named the superiorfor their appearance. It was then too late.

B fore proceeding further in the discussion of the events on the day of the riots,